

THE WEATHER:

Fair tonight. Tomorrow probably cloudy. Temperature at 8 a. m., 82 degrees. Normal temperature for June 2 for the last thirty years, 69 degrees.

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The Washington Times

FINAL EDITION

ALLIES RECOGNIZE AUSTRIAN REPUBLIC IN TREATY HANDED

CITIZENS LOSE FIGHT TO BAR REFUSE PLANT IN NORTHEAST

By BILL PRICE.

The District Commissioners will deny the urgent request of citizens of the northeast suburban section of the District that the permit granted for the location of a refuse plant and incinerator adjoining Mt. Olivet Cemetery and Ivy City be canceled.

The strong fight made by the citizens at the recent hearing will avail nothing, it is learned today, the Commissioners being of the opinion that they cannot do anything now, having issued the permit some time ago and work being in progress.

Can't Revoke Permit. They are of the opinion that their hands are tied as to revocation of permit. It is also held that such a plant must be located somewhere in the District and that the best they can do is to take action in the event the plant does become a nuisance.

It is practically certain that determined citizens who object to the plant will endeavor to get prompt action in Congress, probably in the District bill soon to be passed, requiring a change of location and providing that the contractors shall be reimbursed for whatever losses may have been sustained.

Similar Action Before. Similar action has been taken by Congress in the past. It did this several years ago when it stopped the erection of a public comfort station at DuPont circle after \$20,000 had been spent on the project.

The citizens are banded together to fight the refuse plant to a finish. If they can get relief in Congress they propose to keep close watch on the operations of the establishment and carrying the matter into the courts as well as to demand prosecution of officials in the event that health, fire or building regulations are violated.

\$60,000 IN GEMS STOLEN FROM BOX

LENOX, Mass., June 2.—Second-story thieves entered the country residence of Mr. and Mrs. Dan R. Hanna, Bonnie Brier Farm, and carried off jewelry of the value of between \$50,000 and \$60,000.

No list of the stolen jewels has been given out, but it is said that all of Mrs. Hanna's jewels, her diamonds, pearls, and other valuables were taken. The entrance was made from the porch through a bathroom which connected with Mrs. Hanna's dressing room. From a solid gold jewel box which was in her dresser most of the jewels were taken.

Mrs. Hanna's gold hair brushes and combs and the solid gold jewel box were left behind.

The police believe two men were involved in the job. One thief was barefooted, leaving imprints in some fresh white paint. Traces were found indicating that an automobile was parked not far from the Hanna house.

WOMEN AND BABIES FALL INTO WATER

NEW YORK, June 2.—The gangplank of a little steamboat which runs across Great South Bay from Point Lookout to Freeport, L. I., broke yesterday while a crowd of excursionists were boarding the boat, and seventeen women, three of them with babies in their arms, and six or eight men were thrown into thirty feet of water between the boat and the shore.

Fifty or more soldiers of the Thirty-third Division and of the military police at Camp Mills were on the boat. Twenty-five of them jumped into the water and rescued every one who had fallen overboard, while the other soldiers took charge of the crowd on the craft and quieted those who got excited. No one was injured.

National Strike Today Averted; Burleson May Reinstate Phone Girls

Possibilities of a nation-wide strike of telegraph and telephone workers scheduled for today vanished when S. J. Koenekamp, president of the C. T. U. A., countermanded the general walkout order at Atlanta and when Postmaster General Burleson shortly before noon announced he would order reinstatement of discharged telephone girls at Atlanta if it was found they were removed because of union affiliations.

WILL PUNISH ALL GUILTY OFFICIALS

Postmaster General Burleson asserted today that under an order issued October 8, no employee should be discriminated against because of union affiliations, and steps will be taken to discipline the supervising telephone officials if any are found guilty of violating the order.

He said, however, no action will be taken until the full facts are known.

Burleson's statement follows: "It is claimed by certain of the employees of the Southern Bell Telephone Company at Atlanta that they have been discharged in violation of the Postmaster General's order of October 8, 1918, that no employee should be discriminated against because of union affiliations."

"It is asserted by the manager of the telephone company that no employee has been discharged for such reason. Instructions were issued last week to the postoffice inspector in charge at Atlanta to ascertain the true facts."

"If any employees of the telephone company at Atlanta have been discharged because of union affiliations, orders will be at once issued for the reinstatement of such employee or employees. Instructions were issued last week to the postoffice inspector in charge at Atlanta to ascertain the true facts."

Confers With Upshaw. After a conference with Congressman Upshaw, Atlanta, the Postmaster General asked Upshaw to send the following telegram to Mayor Key of Atlanta:

"I have just had conference with Postmaster General Burleson, who says he issued order October 8, 1918, that no employee be discriminated against because of union affiliations. He reaffirms determination to enforce that order. Please investigate immediately and thoroughly and wire me name or names of any persons who have been dismissed because of union affiliations. He wants to know the actual facts."

"WILLIAM D. UPSHAW."

RULE BURLESON CAN SET PHONE RATES

The United States Supreme Court today decided that the power of setting intra-State phone rates rests in the hands of Postmaster General Burleson as director of the wires.

Although a number of States were prosecuting suits directed at Burleson, the decision came in the case carried up by South Dakota, in which the State tried to force a phone company not to charge the rates Burleson had set up.

A ruling was also made giving wide power to Director of Railroads Hines.

The attack on Hines' power came from North Dakota, where the railroad commission tried to force the roads to submit to state authority despite the orders of the Railroad Administration.

Suits from four States—South Dakota, Kansas, Illinois and Massachusetts—were decided in upholding Burleson's power, attacked as result of increased long-distance toll rates.

Chief Justice White read both decisions.

The wire case also was decided on the basis of the Federal Government's war powers.

Colors of demobilized national guard and national army organizations are to be forwarded to the recruiting officer nearest the State capital in which the colors are to be deposited, the War Department announced today.

SAYS TROUBLE AT ATLANTA IS LOCAL

Arriving in Washington from Montreal this morning, S. J. Koenekamp, president of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, silenced talk of a nation-wide walk-out of wire workers today as a result of the discharge of 100 Atlanta telephone workers.

"The Atlanta situation is a local one," said Koenekamp. "While the situation there may be the prelude of the bigger strike pending, the date for the bigger strike has not yet been set."

Koenekamp left Montreal Saturday night after being informed there of the proposed ultimatum tendered to telephone companies of Atlanta by wire workers there and approving the ultimatum.

Saturday local officials, apparently misinterpreting Koenekamp's intended course in the matter, gave out interviews, declaring a nation-wide strike would result immediately if the situation in Atlanta were not satisfactorily adjusted.

Koenekamp, arriving here today, however, put the quietus on this talk. "I have just been up in Canada heading off a general strike up there," Koenekamp said today. "When I saw what was developing here I came right down."

"Burleson's Order Violated." "The trouble in Atlanta arises out of the violation of Mr. Burleson's bulletin No. 9 by the Western Union and Bell telephone officials in that city. This bulletin prohibits discharging union workers or discriminating against them, but the Western Union and Bell officials, sera to be able to do as they please in interpreting this order."

"We have filed many complaints on this score with the wire administration without getting redress, and in the case of Atlanta we are being forced into an unpleasant situation. Promises of investigation in the face of glaring facts will not satisfy the workers. This is especially true when the investigations held during the last nine months are barren of results. Mr. Burleson will have to find some other method of relieving us from persecution."

3,500 TAKE DIP IN TIDAL BEACH

More than 3,500 yesterday were at Tidal Bathing Beach on its first official Sunday opening.

At 7 a. m. it was estimated more than 200 took a dip into the basin. Sunday bathing in Washington is popular, and an even larger crowd is expected next Sunday.

The bathing beach now is outfitted to accommodate 1,200 persons at one time, but it is possible to accommodate between six and seven thousand during a day.

ROOMS FOR RENT

NEW YORK AVE. N. W., 924—Two nicely furnished rooms, one suitable for a single man, one for a couple. 1920-J.

This little ad rented the rooms for Mr. J. J. Campbell, 924 New York ave.

Mr. Campbell says the results from "The Times" were excellent.

Phone your ads. Main 5260.

READ READY TO FLY BACK IF DANIELS GIVES WORD

LONDON, June 2.—Lieut. Commander A. C. Read, skipper of the American naval seaplane NC-4, who brought the first heavier than air machine across the Atlantic, said today he is ready to set out on a return voyage to America if his superiors order it.

Lieutenant Commander Read, Commander J. H. Towers of the NC-3, and Lieut. Commander P. L. N. Bellinger of the NC-1, who have been summoned to Paris, may be decorated by President Wilson, it was unofficially reported.

Awaits Navy Orders. "Our flight absolutely demanded that any machine properly constructed and bearing trustworthy motors can make the trans-Atlantic voyage," said Lieutenant Commander Read. "From now on it will be merely a matter of improving the safety devices."

The crew of the NC-4 have been thought to a flight back to America, but can do it if the American navy orders it. I am not aware of the exact nature of the conference desired with us by the President in Paris, but suggest that he may desire information regarding the best means of controlling international flying."

The crew of the NC-4 have been lionized since their arrival from Plymouth. One of the first to congratulate Lieutenant Commander Read was Harry C. Hawker, who fell into the sea while trying to fly from Newfoundland to Great Britain in a land plane.

If the weather permits, the trio of American flyers, accompanied by Admiral Flunkett, U. S. N., will fly to Paris. Otherwise they will leave on the 10 o'clock boat train tomorrow morning. They will return to London Wednesday night and on the following day will meet the Prince of Wales at a luncheon given in their honor by former Secretary of War Seeley.

Commander Towers, Lieutenant Commander Read and Lieutenant Commander Bellinger will return to Paris on Monday. It is probable they will be ordered back to America by steamship, sailing from Brest on Thursday of next week.

U. S. FLIER WOULD TRY HAWKER'S TRIP

NEW YORK, June 2.—Ormer Locklear, former lieutenant in the United States air service, who is thrilling folks throughout the country by strolling around on the upper wings of an airplane and swinging from one plane to another, now wants to fly across the Atlantic, taking precisely the same chance as Harry Hawker in his recent transoceanic attempt. He wants to make the attempt to prove that "Britain has no corner on courage among fliers."

Asks for Airplane. All Lieutenant Locklear needs for the attempt is a navigator, an airplane, and a motor. In an open letter to airplane and motor manufacturers, made public yesterday, Lieutenant Locklear reveals that he has wired Secretary Daniels to furnish the navigator. At the same time he requests the manufacturers to supply him with the plane.

The telegram, as quoted by Lieutenant Locklear in his letter, is as follows:

"Like all red blooded Americans I resent the slur cast by Mr. Hawker on the great flight across the Atlantic by our naval flyers. To prove that Britain has no corner in courage among fliers I deeply desire to make an attempt to fly to Europe under conditions identical with those surrounding the Hawker attempt. I wish no conveyance or assistance from the Government except to be supplied with an able navigator. I am sure there are many men in your service who will gladly volunteer to make the trip with me."

To Pay Own Expenses. "I am asking the American airplane and motor builders to join me in the attempt. I propose to defray all my personal expenses, pledge the London Mail prize, if won, to the Red Cross and agree not to accept one penny from any source as a reward."

SAYS LEAGUE IS TRAP FOR U. S.



SENATOR HIRAM JOHNSON, of California, who bitterly assails the league of nations in a speech before the Senate today.

FOE MUST SIGN TREATY BY JUNE 15

PARIS, June 2.—An ultimatum demanding that the treaty be signed before June 15 will accompany the allies' rejection of the German allies' peace proposals, it was learned today.

A "reasoned" refusal of the German counter terms will be handed to Count von Brockdorff, Rantzau, head of the German peace envoys at Versailles, by Premier Clemenceau.

If Germany refuses to sign the treaty of peace she will get seventy-two hours notice of the termination of the armistice. On the expiration of that period American, French, and British forces will begin to move beyond the Rhine. At the same time economic measures will be used to force Germany into submission.

Simultaneously a blockade of the straitest nature will be clamped down. Special arrangements made during the war to protect as far as possible the interests of neutral nations will again be brought into play, but the allies intend to prevent an ounce of food supplies of any kind reaching Germany.

The blockade was strict during the war, but it was nothing compared with what is facing the Germans now if they refuse to accept the terms. Germany will find that she is cut off absolutely from the outside world as a belligerent neutral. The changes made in the map of Europe by the terms of the treaty make possible a blockade which will simply starve the Germans into submission without much need of military action.

DENTIST TRIES TO SPEED "PAPA TIME"

NEW YORK, June 2.—David Goldstein was such a speedy student that he completed his dentistry course and was graduated a year before he was permitted to practice, according to a story told the police yesterday.

In this extremity he prevailed upon Dr. Joseph Karger to get a clerk in the department of health to change the date of his birth certificate from February 2, 1899, to February 8, 1898.

The clerk, George Hoxey, referred the matter to Dr. Gulfofy, a department physician, according to his affidavit. Dr. Gulfofy advised him, he said, to find out how much would be paid for the favor, and Hoxey learned after a parley with Dr. Karger that the amount would be \$10. Detectives were then called. Hoxey said, the money was passed, and both men were arrested. On arraignment in Tombs court both were released in \$1,000 bail to appear Tuesday.

BITTER FIGHT ON LEAGUE IS OPENED BY SEN. JOHNSON

"American fathers and American mothers want peace, and they want a League of Nations which will give them peace—ask any mother in Kansas, or Illinois, or California, if she is for peace—she will say 'yes' with all her heart," declared Senator Hiram Johnson, Progressive Republican, of California, in the Senate today.

But, he added, as he struck the keynote of his many-worded, carefully prepared, long-heralded attack—containing 15,000 words—upon the revised league of nations covenant—"ask her if she is willing that her son, and her grandsons, shall go to the Balkans, to China, to Korea, to Siberia, to Arabia, to the Dalmatian coast, to compel peace—she will answer 'no.'"

Senator Johnson prefaced his address by once more calling up his resolution for the immediate submission of the complete, official text of the peace treaty to the Senate by the State Department. The resolution has remained "unfinished business" on the Senate calendar, and, therefore, a vehicle for frequent debate on the league covenant, since he recently introduced it.

Ready For Fight.

He gave notice that he proposed to discuss the covenant at great length. He and other anti-league Senators stated that they were prepared for interpellations from the Democratic side, which was reported, with the exception of Senator Reed of Missouri and one or two other Democratic Senators, to have agreed to stand by President Wilson on the league.

"This league is written around the one central idea that the great democracy of the United States shall guarantee."

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2.)

PARIS CROWDS SEE A. E. F. RELAY RACE

PARIS, June 2.—Large crowds lined the Paris streets and saw the finish of the American army relay race between Chateau-Thierry and the American peace headquarters in the Place de la Concorde, won by a team representing the American embarkation center at Le Mans. The Le Mans team covered the 62 1/4 miles in 5 hours, 48 minutes.

Ten teams entered the race, with twenty men, each team carrying a message to the President from the officers and men of the Third division, which held the Marne crossing at Chateau-Thierry against the Germans just a year ago. The runners passed through ruined villages where the Americans fought, the French villagers turning out with flags and flowers.

Matthew Lynch reached Paris first for the Le Mans team. The army of occupation team was second and the Fourth division team third.

Senator Fletcher of Florida today sent a telegram to State Senator J. T. Butler of Florida warmly advocating passage of the Sheppard bill authorizing creation of free or neutral zones in United States ports, where trans-shipment of goods can be accomplished.

This measure, Senator Fletcher said, will save Jacksonville and other Southern ports a share of the trans-shipment business, which last year amounted to \$321,000,000.

TAKE BELL-ANS BEFORE MEALS and see how the good digestion makes you feel. Adv.

PERTINENT POINTS IN AUSTRIAN PACT

Austria must accept the covenant of the League of Nations and the labor charter.

She must renounce all her extra-European rights.

She must demobilize all her naval and aerial forces.

Austria must recognize the complete independence of Hungary.

Austrian nationals guilty of violating international laws of war to be tried by allies.

Austria must accept economic conditions and freedom of transit, similar to those of the German treaty.

Sections dealing with war prisoners and graves are identical with German treaty.

Guarantee of execution of treaty correspond to those in German pact.

Western and northwestern frontiers (facing Bavaria and Switzerland) unchanged.

Austria must recognize independence of Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia.

Boundaries of Bohemia and Moravia to form boundary between Austria and Czechoslovakia, with minor rectifications.

Allies later to fix southern boundary (referring to Jugoslavia).

Eastern boundary leaves Harburg and Radkersburg to Jugoslavia.

Austria is recognized as an independent republic under the name "republic of Austria."

Austria must recognize frontiers of Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, and Jugoslavia as at present or ultimately determined.

Boundaries of Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Jugoslavia to be finally fixed by mixed commission.

Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia must agree to protect racial, religious and linguistic minorities.

Both new Slav nations and Rumania must assure freedom of transit and equitable treatment of foreign commerce.

Austria must recognize full independence of all territories formerly a part of Russia.

Brest Litovsk treaty is annulled.

All treaties with Russian elements concluded since revolution annulled.

Allies reserve right of restriction for Russia from Austria.

Austria must consent to abrogation of treaty of 1839 establishing Belgian neutrality.

Austria must agree to new Belgian boundaries as fixed by allies.

Similar provision with respect to neutrality and boundaries of Luxembourg.

Austria must accept allied disposition of any Austrian rights in Turkey and Bulgaria.

She must accept allied arrangement with Germany regarding Schleswig-Holstein.

Austrian nationals of all races, languages and religions equal before the law.

Clauses affecting Egypt, Morocco, Siam, and China identical with German treaty.

Entire Austro-Hungarian navy to be surrendered to allies.

Twenty-one specified auxiliary cruisers to be disbanded and treated as merchantmen.

All warships, including submarines, under construction shall be broken up and may only be used for industrial purposes.

Future use of submarines prohibited.

Military clauses are reserved.

Austria must abandon all financial claims against signatories.

Treaty to become operative when signed by Austria and three of the principal powers.

Economic clauses in general similar to those in German treaty.

Austria given access to Adriatic.

CORDIALITY OF ENVOYS NOTED AS TERMS ARE PROMULGATED

PARIS, June 2.—With all of the sternness and formality that the occasion demanded, but with an undercurrent of cordiality entirely lacking when the entente envoys met the Germans at Versailles, the peace terms were handed to the Austrian envoys at 12:36 o'clock this afternoon in the historic St. Germaine palace.

Premier Clemenceau opened the proceedings at 12:23 o'clock with a thirteen-minute speech in which he declared that the Austrians would be allowed no oral discussions and that they must submit any protests in writing within a fortnight (Quinze jours), or 15 days. The meeting lasted about an hour.

Terms Not Complete. All of the terms have not been completed (notably those dealing with reparations). M. Clemenceau said, but he assured the Austrians that the missing parts would be handed over at the earliest possible moment.

President Wilson was fifteen minutes late in arriving, as his automobile had broken down. Col. E. M. House was not present.

The atmosphere of surface cordiality was emphasized by Dr. Renner, Austrian premier and chairman of the Austrian peace delegation, who, unlike Von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the German envoy, stood while he replied to M. Clemenceau's speech. Dr. Renner said that the monarchy in Austria-Hungary had collapsed since the departure of former Emperor Carl.

Dr. Renner admitted that Austria would have to accept any fate meted out by the peace conference, but he trusted that "common sense" would prevail, so that German Austria would not be ruined economically, but could be assisted to resume her place among nations.

He pictured the terrible sufferings of the inhabitants, and said that many thousands of lives had been saved by the activities of Herbert Hoover, the American chairman of the international food relief commission.

Follows German Outline. The Austrian treaty follows exactly the same outline as the German, and in many places is identical with it except for the change in name. Certain specific clauses which applied only to Germany are, of course, omitted and certain new clauses included, especially as regards the new states created out of the former Austro-Hungarian empire, and the protection of the rights of the racial, religious, and linguistic minorities in Austria, the Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Serb-Croat-Slovene state.

Austria is left by the treaty a state of from 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 people, inhabiting a territory of between 8,000 and 6,000 square miles. She is required to recognize the complete independence of Hungary, the Czechoslovakia, and the Serb-Croat-Slovene state, and to cede other territories which previously in union with her composed the empire of Austria-Hungary, with its population of over 50,000,000 people.

Must Agree to Accept League. Austria agrees to accept the League of Nations covenant and the labor charter, to renounce all her extra-European rights, to demobilize her whole naval and aerial forces, to admit the right of trial by the allied and associated powers of her nationals guilty of violating the law, and customs of force and to accept detailed provisions similar to those of the German treaty as to economic relations and freedom of transit.

In the following summary, part one of the treaty, containing the covenant of the League of Nations, and part twelve, containing the labor convention, are omitted as being identical with corresponding sections of the German treaty. Part six, dealing with prisoners of war and graves, and part eleven, with aerial navigations, are also identical except for the substitution of names, and are likewise omitted.

Part thirteen of the German treaty containing guarantees of execution is not paralleled in the Austrian treaty, the preamble is longer and more detailed than in the German summary and as follows:

Summary of Treaties. "Whereas, on the request of the former imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government an armistice was granted to Austria-Hungary on